**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**
**SOUTHERN DIVISION**

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| IN RE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST LITIGATION | Master File No. 12-md-02311<br><br>Judge Marianne O. Battani<br>Magistrate Judge Mona K. Majzoub |
| IN RE: AUTOMOTIVE BRAKE HOSES | Case No. 16-cv-03603-MOB-MKM |
| THIS RELATES TO:<br><br>END-PAYOR CASES | |

**MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH HITACHI METALS DEFENDANTS AND PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS**

**TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that as soon as this motion may be heard before Hon. Marianne O. Battani, End-Payor Plaintiffs ("EPPs") will and do hereby respectfully move the Court for an order preliminarily approving a proposed settlement between EPPs and Hitachi Metals, Ltd., Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., and Hitachi Cable America Inc. (together, "Hitachi Metals") in the amount of U.S. $1,140,000 and provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Class in the above-entitled action.

This motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support thereof, all filings in this litigation, and such other argument as may be presented to the Court.

Date: February 16, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**
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| THIS RELATES TO:<br><br>END-PAYOR CASES | |

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF END-PAYOR PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH HITACHI METALS DEFENDANTS AND PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS**

## STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

1. Whether End-Payor Plaintiffs' ("EPPs") settlement with Hitachi Metals, Ltd., Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., and Hitachi Cable America Inc. (together, "Hitachi Metals") embodied in the settlement agreement entered into on February 8, 2017 ("Settlement Agreement") and attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and should be preliminarily approved;

2. Whether the Court should provisionally certify the Settlement Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 23(a) and (b)(3);

3. Whether the Court should stay the proceedings by the EPPs against Hitachi Metals in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and

4. Whether the Court should appoint Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for this settlement.[1]

[1] Unless otherwise defined, capitalized terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Settlement Agreement.

**CONTROLLING OR MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES**

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23

*Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997)

*Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds*, 133 S. Ct. 1184 (2013)

*Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc.*, 296 F.R.D. 528 (E.D. Mich. 2013)

*Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)

*In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1069 (6th Cir. 1996)

*In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 218 F.R.D. 508 (E.D. Mich. 2003)

*In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, MDL 310, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9687 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981)

*In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. 393 (S.D. Ohio 2007)

*In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 292 F. Supp. 2d 631 (E.D. Pa. 2003)

*In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011)

*In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d 517 (6th Cir. 2008)

*In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d 838 (6th Cir. 2013)

*IUE-CWA v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 583 (E.D. Mich. 2006)

*Sheick v. Auto Component Carrier LCC*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110411 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010)

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6A CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1522, at 225-26 (2d ed. 1990)........8

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The End-Payor Plaintiffs ("EPPs"), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by and through the undersigned Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel, respectfully submit this memorandum in support of their motion seeking preliminary approval of a settlement with Hitachi Metals, Ltd., Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., and Hitachi Cable America Inc. (together, "Hitachi Metals" or "Hitachi Metals Defendants") and provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Class in the above-entitled action ("Action").

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Automotive Brake Hoses are among the parts at issue in these coordinated multi-district proceedings, *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* ("*MDL Litigation*"), Master File No. 2:12-md-2311. For the purpose of the proposed settlement, "Automotive Brake Hoses" has the meaning set forth in Paragraph 7 of the Settlement Agreement. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 7.

The Defendants in the Action are: Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd., Toyoda Gosei North America Corporation, TG Kentucky, LLC, TG Fluid Systems USA Corporation and the Hitachi Metals Defendants. *See* Amended Class Action Complaint ¶¶ 71-77, Case No. 16-cv-03603 (February 16, 2017), ECF No. 1.

The Court appointed the undersigned firms as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel and Interim Liaison Counsel for the End-Payor Plaintiffs' Actions in the Master Docket for MDL No. 2311. *See* Case Management Order No. 3, Master File No. 2:12-md-2311. From the inception of these cases, Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel have represented the interests of the EPPs classes, including overseeing and directing the prosecution and settlement of the claims brought against Hitachi Metals. This proposed settlement is a result of those efforts.

EPPs allege that, in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy, Defendants agreed, during meetings and conversations, to unlawfully fix, artificially raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices, rig bids for, and allocate the supply of Automotive Brake Hoses, and then sold those products at supracompetitive prices to automobile manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere.

The settlement between the EPPs and Hitachi Metals is meaningful and substantial and will result in a payment of $1,140,000 for the benefit of the EPP Settlement Class (defined below), a significant achievement in this litigation. Standing alone, the monetary recovery from Hitachi Metals is sufficient, but the settlement is also valuable to the EPPs in that it requires the Hitachi Metals Defendants to provide comprehensive discovery cooperation in the form of, *inter alia*, an attorney proffer, interviews with and depositions of witnesses, and the production of certain documents (including transactional data), related to the claims asserted in the Action. The ability to obtain such assistance without protracted and expensive discovery is extremely valuable to the EPPs. The Hitachi Metals Defendants' cooperation agreement will greatly enhance the EPPs' ability to prosecute their claims against the remaining non-settling Defendants.

Additionally, Hitachi Metals' sales will remain in the case for purposes of computing the treble damages claim against the non-settling Defendants in accordance with governing law and shall be part of any joint and several liability claims against other current or future defendants. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 52. The EPPs and the members of the proposed Settlement Class will retain their ability to recover from the remaining Defendants the entire amount of damages caused by the alleged conspiracy, even those attributable to Hitachi Metals, less only the amount paid by the Hitachi Metals Defendants in settlement.

EPPs and their Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel believe, for all the reasons set forth herein, that the settlement with Hitachi Metals is in the best interest of the proposed Settlement Class and merits the Court's preliminary approval. EPPs therefore request the entry of an Order:

1. Preliminarily approving the settlement;

2. Provisionally certifying the proposed Settlement Class;

3. Staying the proceedings against the Hitachi Metals Defendants in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and

4. Appointing Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for this settlement.

## THE BASIC TERMS AND BACKGROUND OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

The Settlement Agreement with Hitachi Metals arises from extensive arm's length and good faith negotiations. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel participated in extensive negotiations that took place over a lengthy period of time through numerous telephone calls and other communications.

**Settlement Class**: The Settlement Agreement defines the Settlement Class as follows:

"Settlement Class" is defined as:

> All persons and entities who, during the period February 1, 2004, up to and including the date that the Court enters an Order granting the Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale, which included one or more Automotive Brake Hoses as a component part, or indirectly purchased one or more Automotive Brake Hoses as a replacement part, which were manufactured or sold by any Defendant, any current or former parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of a Defendant, or any co-conspirator of the Defendants. Excluded from the Settlement Class are Defendants, their parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates, any co-conspirators, federal government entities and instrumentalities of the federal government, and states and their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, and persons who purchased Automotive Brake Hoses directly or for resale.

*See* Settlement Agreement ¶11.

**Settlement Amount**: Hitachi Metals has agreed to pay U.S. $1,140,000 by wiring such funds to an escrow account ("Escrow Account") established at Wells Fargo Bank within thirty

(30) days following entry of an order preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement. Settlement Agreement ¶¶ 14, 25-26.

**Cooperation**: Hitachi Metals has agreed to provide extensive cooperation to the EPPs that will significantly aid in their prosecution of claims against the remaining Defendants. A general summary of Hitachi Metals' cooperation obligations is provided below. The terms of this cooperation are set forth in fuller detail in Section F (¶¶ 34-40) of the Settlement Agreement. Hitachi Metals' obligation to cooperate includes, among many other things, the duty to provide:

- Documents. Hitachi Metals shall provide to Settlement Class Counsel the following Documents:

  (a) Within sixty (60) business days after Preliminary Approval, transactional data in the manner and to the extent Hitachi Metals maintains such data in the ordinary course of business in electronic transactional databases, concerning Hitachi Metals' bids for and sales of Automotive Brake Hoses to Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs") or other purchasers of Automotive Brake Hoses from February 1, 2002, through the last day of the month prior to the month in which the Agreement is executed. In addition, Hitachi Metals will provide, in response to a written request from Settlement Class Counsel, a single production of electronic transactional data generated during the two years after the Execution Date of this Agreement concerning Automotive Brake Hoses, in the manner and to the extent that Hitachi Metals maintains such electronic data in the ordinary course of business. Hitachi Metals will preserve such transactional data until two years after the Execution Date of this Agreement. Hitachi Metals will also consider in good faith any request made by Settlement Class Counsel that it produce existing hard-copy records of sales transactions not recorded or maintained electronically in the existing electronic sales transaction database.

  (b) Within thirty (30) business days after Preliminary Approval, Documents, including translations, if any, provided to or seized by the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") relating to the DOJ's investigation into alleged competition violations with respect to Automotive Brake Hoses. Such Documents will include any sales data produced to the DOJ.

  (c) Hitachi Metals will consider in good faith any reasonable request by EPPs to produce additional Documents.

*See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 34.

- Attorney Proffer and Witness Interviews. Hitachi Metals shall use its best efforts to cooperate with Settlement Class Counsel as set forth below:

> (a) Upon reasonable notice after Preliminary Approval, Hitachi Metals' counsel will make themselves available at a mutually agreed-upon location in the United States for one meeting of one business day to provide an attorney's proffer jointly to Settlement Class Counsel and settlement class counsel in the Automobile Dealer Action ("Automobile Dealer Settlement Class Counsel") of facts known to them regarding conduct relevant to EPPs' claims relating to the sales of Automotive Brake Hoses.
>
> (b) Upon reasonable notice, but no sooner than thirty (30) days following Preliminary Approval, Hitachi Metals agrees to make available for interviews with Settlement Class Counsel and Automobile Dealer Settlement Class Counsel at Settlement Class Counsel's discretion, via either videoconference or at a mutually agreeable location, up to four (4) persons who Settlement Class Counsel and Automobile Dealer Settlement Class Counsel jointly select who the parties reasonably and in good faith believe possess knowledge of facts or information that would reasonably assist EPPs in the prosecution of the Automotive Hoses claims in Automotive Parts Litigation, 12-md-02311.
>
> (c) Upon reasonable notice, but no sooner than 30 days following Preliminary Approval, Hitachi Metals shall make those same four persons referred to in subsection (b) above available for depositions, provide declarations or affidavits from the same persons, and make those persons available to testify at trial.

*See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 37.

- Identifying Vehicles. After conducting a reasonable search, Hitachi Metals shall, to the best of its knowledge, identify those Vehicles sold in the United States that contain Automotive Brake Hoses sold by Hitachi Metals. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 39.

**Released Claims**: The Settlement Agreement releases only Hitachi Metals and all of its respective past and present, direct and indirect, parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including but not limited to the predecessors, successors, and assigns of each of the above; and each and all of the present and former principals, partners, officers, directors, supervisors, employees, agents, stockholders, members, representatives, insurers, attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of each of the foregoing. Releasees does not include any Defendant in the *MDL Litigation* other than Hitachi Metals. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 9.

The release does not include: (1) any claims made by direct purchasers of Automotive Brake Hoses as to such direct purchases; (2) any claims made by Settlement Class Members and any potential Settlement Class Members who have validly and timely requested to be excluded from the Settlement Class in in the Automobile Dealer case, Case No. 2:16-cv-03602-MOB-MKM, as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement between Hitachi Metals and Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs in that case; (3) any claims made by any state, state agency, or instrumentality or political subdivision of a state as to government purchases and/or penalties; (4) claims involving any negligence, personal injury, breach of contract, bailment, failure to deliver lost goods, damaged or delayed goods, product defect, securities, or similar claim relating to Automotive Brake Hoses; (5) claims concerning any automotive part other than Automotive Brake Hoses; (6) claims under laws other than those of the United States relating to purchases of Automotive Brake Hoses made outside of the United States; and (7) claims under federal law, or the state or local laws of any jurisdiction other than an Indirect Purchaser State. *Id*., ¶ 23. The Settlement Agreement also provides that Hitachi Metals' sales of Automotive Brake Hose shall remain in the continuing litigation against the non-settling Defendants, who remain jointly and severally liable for all damages caused by the conspiracies. *Id*., ¶ 52.

## ARGUMENT

The Settlement Agreement is not only fair, reasonable, and adequate—resulting from extensive arm's length negotiations by experienced counsel—but also a thoughtfully conceived resolution of the proposed Settlement Class's claims that maximizes its recovery and guarantees cooperation by Hitachi Metals in the continued prosecution of EPPs' claims.

### I. Preliminary Approval Should be Granted Because the Proposed Settlement Falls Well Within the Range of Possible Approval.

It is well-established in the Sixth Circuit that there is an overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigation, particularly class actions. *See Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, Case No. 2:10-cv-10610, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702, at *6 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013) (citing *UAW v. Gen. Motors. Corp.*, 497 F.3d 615, 631 (6th Cir. 2007) (noting "the federal policy favoring settlement of class actions")); *see also IUE-CWA v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 583, 593 (E.D. Mich. 2006). "This policy applies with equal force whether the settlement is partial, involving only some of the defendants, or complete." *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-MD-01952, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *44 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011) ("*Packaged Ice*"); *see also Agretti v. ANR Freight Sys., Inc.*, 982 F.2d 242, 247 (7th Cir. 1992) ("In complex litigation with a plaintiff class, 'partial settlements often play a vital role in resolving class actions'") (quoting MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (SECOND) § 30.46 (1986)). In fact, "settlement should be facilitated at as early a stage of the litigation as possible." 6A CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1522, at 225-26 (2d ed. 1990) (citing 1983 Advisory Committee Notes); *see also* MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (FOURTH) § 13.12 (2004) ("*Manual*") ("[S]ettlement should be explored early in the case.").

Approval of a proposed class action settlement proceeds in two steps. First, the court grants preliminary approval to the settlement and provisionally certifies a settlement class. Second, after notice of the settlement is provided to the class and the court conducts a fairness hearing, the court may grant final approval of the settlement. *See Manual* § 21.63; *see also Bobbitt v. Acad. of Reporting*, No. 07-10742, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62365, at *1 (E.D. Mich. Jul. 21, 2009) (citing authorities).

A proposed settlement agreement should be preliminarily approved if "the preliminary evaluation of the proposed settlement does not disclose grounds to doubt its fairness or other obvious deficiencies . . . and [the settlement] appears to fall within the range of possible approval." *Manual* § 30.41; *see also Int'l Union, UAW v. Ford Motor Co.*, Case Nos. 05-74730, 06-10331, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70471, at *11 (E.D. Mich. July 13, 2006). The district court's role in reviewing settlements "must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned." *Clark Equip. Co. v Int'l Union of Allied Industrial Workers of Am.*, 803 F.2d 878, 880 (6th Cir. 1986). Courts adhere to "an initial presumption of fairness when a proposed class settlement, which was negotiated at arm's length by counsel for the class, is presented for court approval." 4 HERBERT B. NEWBERG & ALBA CONTE, NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 11.41 (4th ed. 2005) ("*Newberg*") (collecting cases); *cf. Rankin v. Rots*, No. 02-cv-71045, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45706, at *9 (E.D. Mich. June 28, 2006) ("[T]he only question . . . is whether the settlement, taken as a whole, is so unfair on its face as to preclude judicial approval.") (internal quotation marks omitted).

In considering whether to grant preliminary approval, the court is not required at this point to make a final determination of the adequacy of the settlement or to delve extensively into the merits of the settlement. *See In re Sulzer Hip Prosthesis & Knee Prosthesis Liab. Litig.*, Case No. 1:01-cv-9000, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26714, at *17 (E.D. Ohio Oct. 19, 2001) ("*Sulzer Hip*"). These inquiries are reserved for the final approval stage of the class settlement approval process. Nor will any class member's substantive rights be prejudiced by preliminary approval because the proposed preliminary approval is solely to provide authority for notifying the class of the terms of the settlement agreement to set the stage for review of its final approval. *Id.*; *Newberg* § 11.25. Consequently, courts generally engage only in a limited inquiry to determine whether a proposed settlement falls within the range of possible approval and thus should be preliminarily approved. *Sulzer Hip*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26714, at *17-18 (preliminary approval may be based on "informal presentations" because of "substantial judicial processes that remain") (quoting MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (FOURTH) § 21.662 at p. 460 (2004)); *see also In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77645, at *35 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010), (quoting *Gautreaux v. Pierce*, 690 F.2d 616, 621 n.3 (7th Cir. 1982) (inquiry limited to settlement's potential for final approval and propriety of class notice and fairness hearing).

In evaluating whether a settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, courts in the Sixth Circuit consider a number of factors:

> (1) the likelihood of success on the merits weighed against the amount and form of relief in the settlement; (2) the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation; (3) the opinions of class counsel and class representatives; (4) the amount of discovery engaged in by the parties; (5) the reaction of absent class members; (6) the risk of fraud or collusion; and (7) the public interest. The Court may choose to consider only those factors that are relevant to the settlement at hand and may weigh particular factors according to the demands of the case.

*Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *46-47 (quotation marks and citations omitted).

A court is not required at the preliminary approval stage to determine whether it ultimately will finally approve the settlement. Nevertheless, as set forth in detail below, preliminary consideration of the factors a court considers when evaluating the fairness of a settlement for purposes of deciding whether to grant final approval supports this Court's granting preliminary approval of the Hitachi Metals Settlement.

### A. The Settlement Agreement Achieves an Excellent Result for the Proposed Settlement Class, Particularly Given the Expense, Duration, and Uncertainty of Continued Litigation.

Antitrust class actions are "arguably the most complex action(s) to prosecute. The legal and factual issues involved are always numerous and uncertain in outcome." *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-md-01952, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 150427, at *76 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 13, 2011) (quoting *In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 292 F. Supp. 631, 639 (E.D. Pa. 2003)); *see also In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 218 F.R.D. 508, 533 (E.D. Mich. 2003) ("*Cardizem*")

("Moreover, the complexity of this case cannot be overstated. Antitrust class actions are inherently complex"). Motions have already been vigorously contested, and the discovery process would be all the more complicated due to the unique issues that attend discovery against foreign parties.[2]

Additionally, Hitachi Metals would assert various defenses, and a jury trial might well turn on close questions of proof, many of which would be the subject of complicated expert testimony, particularly with regard to damages, making the outcome of such trial uncertain for both parties. *See*, *e.g.*, *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 523 (in approving settlement, noting that "the prospect of a trial necessarily involves the risk that Plaintiffs would obtain little or no recovery and that "no matter how confident trial counsel may be, they cannot predict with 100% accuracy a jury's favorable verdict, particularly in complex antitrust litigation"); *Packaged Ice,* 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *53-54 (noting the "undeniable inherent risks" in antitrust class action litigation including "whether the class will be certified and upheld on appeal, whether the conspiracies as alleged in the Complaint can be established, whether Plaintiffs will be able to demonstrate class wide antitrust impact and ultimately whether Plaintiffs will be able to prove damages"). Given this uncertainty, "[a] very large bird in the hand in this litigation is surely worth more than whatever birds are lurking in the bushes." *In re Chambers Dev. Sec. Litig.*, 912 F. Supp. 822, 838 (W.D. Pa. 1995).

Moreover, given the stakes involved, an appeal is nearly certain to follow regardless of the outcome at trial. This creates additional risk, as judgments following trial may be overturned on appeal. *See, e.g., In re Farmers Ins. Exchange, Claims Representatives' Overtime Pay Litig.*,

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[2] Because Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel may have to litigate against the other Defendants through trial and appeal, their duties to the Class preclude a more detailed discussion of their potential litigation risks. Instead, Class Counsel here recite the arguments that have been and are expected to be raised by Defendants.

481 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2007) ($52.5 million class action judgment following trial reversed on appeal); *Robbins v. Koger Props., Inc.*, 116 F.3d 1441 (11th Cir. 1997) (jury verdict of $81 million for plaintiffs reversed and judgment entered for defendant). And even if class members were willing to assume all of the litigation risks, the passage of time would introduce still more risks in terms of appeals and possible changes in the law that would, in light of the time value of money, make future recoveries less valuable than recovery today. *See In re Warfarin Sodium Antitrust Litig.*, 391 F.3d 516, 536 (3d Cir. 2004) ("[I]t was inevitable that post-trial motions and appeals would not only further prolong the litigation but also reduce the value of any recovery to the class."); *In re Rent-Way Sec. Litig.*, 305 F. Supp. 2d 491, 501 (W.D. Pa. 2003) ("[A] future recovery, even one in excess of the proposed Settlement, may ultimately prove less valuable to the Classes than receiving the benefits of the proposed Settlement at this time"). Hence, "the certain and immediate benefits to the Class represented by the Settlement outweigh the possibility of obtaining a better result at trial, particularly when factoring in the additional expense and long delay inherent in prosecuting this complex litigation through trial and appeal." *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 525.

Against this background, a settlement providing the substantial benefits afforded here represents an excellent result for the members of the proposed Settlement Class. Hitachi Metals' $1,140,000 payment provides for compensation to the proposed Settlement Class that will be available years earlier than would be the case if litigation against Hitachi Metals continued through trial and appeal.

Of particular importance is the fact that the Settlement Agreement requires Hitachi Metals to provide substantial discovery cooperation to Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel by providing an attorney proffer, witness interviews, depositions, and certain documents, among other cooperation. *See* Settlement Agreement § F (¶¶ 34-40). This cooperation is a significant class-wide benefit. *See, e.g.*, *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77645, at *44 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010) ("Particularly where, as here, there is the potential for a significant benefit to the class in the form of cooperation on the part of the settling Defendant, this Court is reluctant to refuse to consider the very preliminary approval that will trigger that cooperation"); *see also Linerboard*, 292 F. Supp. 2d at 643; *In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, MDL 310, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9687, at *49 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981); *cf. In re Pressure Sensitive Labelstock Antitrust Litig.*, 584 F. Supp. 2d 697, 702 (M.D. Pa. 2008) ("[T]he benefit of obtaining the cooperation of the Settling Defendants tends to offset the fact that they would be able to withstand a larger judgment.").

The Settlement Agreement also specifically provides that it does not alter the non-settling Defendants' joint and several liability for the full damages caused by the alleged conspiracy, including all sales made by these Defendants. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 52. In this regard, the Settlement Agreement is similar to one of the settlements approved in *Corrugated Container*, where the court noted the "valuable provision" under which plaintiffs reserved their right to recover full damages from the remaining Defendants, less the actual amount of the initial settlement. 1981 WL 2093, at *17; *see also In re Uranium Antitrust Litig.*, 617 F.2d 1248 (7th Cir. 1980); *In re Ampicillin Antitrust Litig.*, 82 F.R.D. 652, 654 (D.D.C. 1979) (approving settlement where class will "relinquish no part of its potential recovery" due to joint and several liability). Here too, the EPPs will be able to pursue their full damages, with no diminution other than deduction of the actual Hitachi Metals settlement amount.

### B. The Settlement Agreement is the Result of Thorough Arm's-Length Negotiations Conducted By Highly Experienced Counsel.

This settlement is entitled to "an initial presumption of fairness" because it is the result of arm's-length negotiations among experienced counsel. Newberg § 11.41. The judgment of proposed Settlement Class Counsel that the settlement is in the best interest of the proposed Settlement Class "is entitled to significant weight, and supports the fairness of the class settlement." *Sheick v. Auto Component Carrier LCC*, Case No. 2:09-cv-14429, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110411, at *51 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010) (quoting *IUE-CWA*, 238 F.R.D. at 597); *see also Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 525. Courts give great weight to the recommendation of experienced counsel for the parties in evaluating the adequacy of a settlement.

"Preliminary approval of a proposed settlement is based upon the court's familiarity with the issues and evidence, as well as the arms-length nature of the negotiations prior to the proposed settlement, ensuring that the proposed settlement is not illegal or collusive." *Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.*, 259 F.R.D. 262 (E.D. Ky. 2009) (quoting *In re Dun & Bradstreet Credit Servs. Customer Litig.*, 130 F.R.D. 366, 370 (S.D. Ohio 1990)). The Settlement Agreement here is the result of lengthy and hard-fought negotiations between counsel experienced in complex antitrust and consumer class action litigation. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel began settlement negotiations with the Hitachi Metals Defendants in 2015, commencing a process that involved numerous discussions with counsel for Hitachi Metals. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel undertook a diligent and thorough investigation of the legal and factual issues posed by this litigation and consulted extensively with experienced economists before negotiating this deal.

Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs were well-informed about the facts and the strength of the claims asserted when the terms of the Settlement Agreement were negotiated. *See*

*Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *56 ("[T]he absence of formal discovery is not an obstacle [to settlement approval] so long as the parties and the Court have adequate information in order to evaluate the relative position of the parties.") (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (same).

Moreover, these negotiations were adversarial and conducted in the utmost good faith. "Courts presume the absence of fraud or collusion in class action settlements unless there is evidence to the contrary." *Leonhardt v. ArvinMeritor, Inc.*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 818, 838 (E.D. Mich. 2008); *Bowers v. Windstream Ky. East, LLC*, Case No. 3:09-cv-440-H, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157242, at *5 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 1, 2013). There is nothing in the course of the negotiations or the substance of the settlement that discloses grounds to doubt its fairness. "Where a class settlement has been reached after meaningful discovery, after arm's length negotiation, conducted by capable counsel, it is presumptively fair." *Manual* § 21.662 at 464.

## II. The Proposed Settlement Class Should Be Provisionally Certified Pursuant to Rule 23.

The Manual notes the propriety of certifying a class solely for purposes of settlement, *see Manual* § 21.32, and courts in this Circuit routinely provisionally approve a proposed settlement class before deciding plaintiffs' motion for class certification. *See, e.g.*, *In re Delphi Corp. Sec. Derivatives & ERISA Litig.*, 248 F.R.D. 483, 486 n. 2 (E.D. Mich. 2008) (granting final approval to both ERISA and securities settlement classes, noting the court's earlier, preliminary approval of the settlement classes granted prior to a hearing on defendants' motions to dismiss); *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 516-17, 530 (granting final approval of proposed settlement, noting its earlier preliminary approval of both the proposed settlement class and the proposed settlement agreement granted prior to class certification and prior to hearing on motions to dismiss). A court may grant provisional certification where, as here, the proposed settlement class satisfies the four prerequisites of Rule 23(a) (numerosity, commonality, typicality and adequacy), as well as one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). *See In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 140235, at *27-28 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 2, 2010).

While in the context of a litigated class certification motion, a trial court must conduct a "rigorous analysis" to confirm that the requirements of Rule 23 have been met, *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011), even in that context "the requisite 'rigorous analysis' of the record and consideration of the merits must be focused on and limited to the question whether the Rule's requirements have been established." *Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc.*, 296 F.R.D. 528, 536 (E.D. Mich. 2013) (citing *In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d 838, 851-52 (6th Cir. 2013)). Permissible inquiry into the merits of plaintiffs' claims at the class certification stage is limited:

> Rule 23 grants courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits inquiries at the class certification stage. Merits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are relevant to determining whether the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied.

*Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds*, 133 S. Ct. 1184, 1194-95 (2013) ("*Amgen*") (citing *Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. at 2552 n.6). "In other words, district courts may not turn the class certification proceedings into a dress rehearsal for the trial on the merits." *In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d 838, 851-52 (6th Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, as demonstrated below, even under a "rigorous analysis," the requirements of Rule 23 are easily met.

### A. The Proposed Settlement Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(a).

Horizontal price fixing class actions are routinely certified by courts in this District and elsewhere. EPPs' allegations of "a per se violation of the antitrust laws are exactly the kind of allegations which may be proven on a class-wide basis through common proof." *In re*

*Southeastern Milk Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 2:09-md-1000, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94223, at *35 (E.D. Tenn. Sept. 7, 2010). "Courts have held that the existence of a conspiracy is the predominant issue in price fixing cases, warranting certification of the class even where significant individual issues are present." *Id.* at *33 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). "As a rule of thumb, a price fixing antitrust conspiracy model is generally regarded as well suited for class treatment." *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. 393, 409 (S.D. Ohio 2007); *see also Hyland v. Homeservices of Am., Inc.*, Case No. 3:05-cv-612-R, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 90892, at *12 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 6, 2008).

**i. The Proposed Settlement Class is So Numerous That It Is Impracticable to Bring All Class Members Before the Court.**

No magic number is required to satisfy the numerosity requirement of Rule 23(a)(1). *Miller v. Univ. of Cincinnati*, 241 F.R.D. 285, 288 (S.D. Ohio 2006). A class representative need only show that joining all members of the potential class is extremely difficult or inconvenient. *Golden v. City of Columbus*, 404 F.3d 950, 965 (6th Cir. 2005). The "sheer number of potential litigants in a class, especially if it is more than several hundred, can be the only factor needed to satisfy Rule 23(a)(1)." *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 403 (citing *Bacon v. Honda of America Mfg., Inc.*, 370 F.3d 565, 570 (6th Cir. 2004)); *see also In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1069, 1079 (6th Cir. 1996).

Here, the proposed Settlement Class consists of all persons and entities who, from February 1, 2004 through the Execution Date of the Settlement Agreement between Hitachi Metals and the EPPs, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale which included one or more Automotive Brake Hoses as a component part. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 11. Since then, it is beyond dispute that millions of persons and entities throughout the United States have purchased or leased Vehicles containing Automotive Brake Hoses for personal use during this time period. As a result of the large number of putative class members and their geographic distribution throughout the United States, joinder is highly impractical – if not impossible.

**ii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives and the Proposed Settlement Class Share Common Legal and Factual Questions.**

Commonality only requires that "there are questions of law or fact common to the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). While Rule 23(a)(2) speaks of questions of law or fact in the plural, "there need be only one common question to certify a class." *In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d at 853; *see also Cason-Merenda*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 131006, at *22 (one common question of law or fact is sufficient); *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (same); *Date v. Sony Elecs., Inc.*, Case No. 07-15474, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 108095, at *10 (E.D. Mich. July 31, 2013) (same).

This prerequisite is readily satisfied here because "antitrust price-fixing conspiracy cases, by their nature, deal with common legal and factual questions about the existence, scope and effect of the alleged conspiracy." *In re Aluminum Phosphide Antitrust Litig.*, 160 F.R.D. 609, 613 (D. Kan. 1995). Thus, in price-fixing cases, courts "have consistently held that the very nature of a conspiracy in an antitrust action compels a finding that common questions of law and fact exist." *In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.*, No. 02-md-1486, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39841 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2006); *see also* Newberg § 3:10 at 278 ("[In an] antitrust action on behalf of purchasers who have bought defendants' products at prices that have been maintained above competitive levels by unlawful conduct, the courts have held that the existence of an alleged conspiracy or monopoly is a common issue that will satisfy the Rule 23(a)(2) prerequisite").

Here, EPPs have identified the following issues common to the proposed Settlement Class:

- Whether Defendants engaged in a combination and conspiracy among themselves to fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize the prices of Automotive Brake Hoses sold in the United States;

- Whether Defendants engaged in a combination and conspiracy among themselves to rig bids quoted to customers of Automotive Brake Hoses sold in the United States;

- Whether Defendants engaged in a combination and conspiracy to allocate customers and the markets for Automotive Brake Hoses sold in the United States;

- The duration of the illegal conspiracy; and

- Whether Defendants' conduct resulted in unlawful overcharges on the prices of Automotive Brake Hoses.

Any one of these substantive issues would, standing alone, establish the requisite commonality under Rule 23(a)(2).

**iii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives' Claims Are Typical of the Claims of the Members of the Proposed Settlement Class.**

Third, Rule 23(a) requires typicality of the class representatives' claims. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). "The [typicality] requirement is not onerous," *Int'l Union, UAW v. Ford Motor Co.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70471, at *54, and courts liberally construe it. *See In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 403. "In the antitrust context, typicality is established when the named plaintiffs and all class members allege[] the same antitrust violation by defendants." *Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D., at 537 (quoting *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 405); *see also Stout v. J.D. Byrider*, 228 F.3d 709, 717 (6th Cir. 2000); *In re Am. Med. Sys.*, 75 F.3d at 1082; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40-41. "If there is a strong similarity of legal theories, the requirement [of typicality] is met, even if there are factual distinctions among named and absent class members." *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, 2013

U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702, at *17-18 (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40 (same).

Because the End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives and the members of the proposed Settlement Class believe they are all victims of the conspiracy to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate the market and customers for Automotive Brake Hoses, Rule 23(a)(3) is satisfied. *See Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D., at 537 (finding typicality met where "the claims of the named Plaintiffs and those of the remaining members of the proposed class all arise from the same conspiracy and are based on the same theory of liability under the Sherman Act.") (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40-41 ("Because all Class Members' claims arise from . . . a conspiracy to allocate markets in violation of the Sherman Act, their claims are based on the same legal theory and the typicality requirement . . . is met").

**iv. Proposed Settlement Class Counsel and End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Proposed Settlement Class.**

The final requirement of Rule 23(a) is that the representative parties "fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). The Sixth Circuit has articulated two criteria for determining adequacy of representation: "'1) [t]he representative must have common interests with unnamed members of the class, and 2) it must appear that the representatives will vigorously prosecute the interests of the class through qualified counsel.'" *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 407 (quoting *Senter v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 532 F.2d 511, 525 (6th Cir. 1976)). EPPs submit that there are no conflicts between them and the proposed Settlement Class because EPPs and members of the proposed Settlement Class purchased or leased in the United States new Vehicles containing Automotive Brake Hoses, and have the same interest in establishing liability. *See In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, 643 F.2d 195, 208 (5th Cir. 1981) (certifying settlement class and holding that "so long as all class members are united in asserting a common right, such as achieving the maximum possible recovery for the class, the class interests are not antagonistic for representation purposes" (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). EPPs and the members of the proposed Settlement Class also share a common interest in obtaining Hitachi Metals' substantial cooperation in prosecuting the claims against the non-settling Defendants.

Rule 23(g) requires the Court to examine the capabilities and resources of class counsel to determine whether they will provide adequate representation to the class. The proposed Settlement Class is represented by counsel with extensive experience in antitrust and class action litigation. They have vigorously prosecuted the class claims, and they will continue to do so through all phases of the litigation, including trial. *See Marcus v. Dep't of Revenue*, 206 F.R.D. 509, 512 (D. Kan. 2002) ("In absence of evidence to the contrary, courts will presume the proposed class counsel is adequately competent to conduct the proposed litigation"). The Court appointed Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy, LLP, Robins Kaplan LLP, and Susman Godfrey L.L.P. as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel in this action and the other automotive parts antitrust cases within Master File No. 2:12-md-2311. *See* Case Management Order No. 3 (ECF No. 271). For the same reasons that the Court appointed them to this position, it should appoint them Settlement Class Counsel here.

**B. The Proposed Settlement Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(3).**

To qualify for certification under Rule 23(b)(3), a class must meet two requirements beyond the Rule 23(a) prerequisites: common questions must predominate over any questions affecting only individual members; and class resolution must be superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 615 (1997) ("*Amchem*"); *see also In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d 517, 535 (6th Cir. 2008). With respect to both requirements, the Court need not inquire whether the "case, if tried, would present intractable management problems, for the proposal is that there be no trial." *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 (internal citations omitted).

**i. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate.**

"Rule 23(b)(3) does not mandate that a plaintiff seeking class certification prove that each element of the claim is susceptible to classwide proof." *In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d at 859. Instead, "'[a] claim will meet the predominance requirement when there exists generalized evidence which proves or disproves an element on a simultaneous, class-wide basis, since such proof obviates the need to examine each class member's individualized position.'" *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 408 (quoting *In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 200 F.R.D. 297, 307 (E.D. Mich. 2001)). Common questions need only predominate; they need not be dispositive of the litigation. *Id.* (citing *In re Potash Antitrust Litig.*, 159 F.R.D. 682, 693 (D. Minn. 1995)); *cf. In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 535-36 (holding issues regarding the amount of damages do not destroy predominance). "[T]he mere fact that questions peculiar to each individual member of the class action remain after the common questions of the defendant's liability have been resolved does not dictate the conclusion that a class action is impermissible." *Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc.*, 296 F.R.D., at 535 (quoting *Powers v. Hamilton Cnty. Public Defender Comm.*, 501 F.3d 595, 619 (6th Cir. 2007)). As pertinent to the EPPs' request here to provisionally certify the proposed Settlement Class under Rule 23(b)(3), the Supreme Court recently instructed that "Rule 23(b)(3) requires a showing that *questions* common to the class predominate, not that those questions will be answered, on the merits, in favor of the class." *Amgen*, 133 S.Ct. at 1191.

Because the EPPs allege conduct that injured the members of the proposed Settlement Class, issues common to the members of the proposed Settlement Class —for example, the existence and scope of the alleged price-fixing conspiracy among Defendants and the market impact of Defendants' conspiracy—predominate over any individual questions, and therefore class treatment of the claims is appropriate for purposes of this settlement. *See Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625 ("Predominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging . . . violations of the antitrust laws."); *see also In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.*, 209 F.R.D. 251, 254 (D.D.C. 2002) ("[A]s a rule, the allegation of a price-fixing conspiracy is sufficient to establish predominance of common questions[.]") (quoting NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 18.28 at 18-98 (3d ed. 1992)). This Circuit has also held "[p]redominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging . . . violations of the antitrust laws, because proof of the conspiracy is a common question that is thought to predominate over the other issues of the case." *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 535 (quoting *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625).[3] Furthermore, here the evidence that will prove a violation as to one Settlement Class Member is common to the others and will be sufficient to prove it as to all—the anticompetitive conduct is not dependent on the separate conduct of the individual members of the proposed Settlement Class. *See Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *43.

This is true even if there are individual state law issues, as long as the common issues still outweigh the individual ones; *e.g.*, as long as a common theory can be alleged as to liability and impact that can be pursued by the class. *See, e.g., In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d at 861 ("[I]t remains the 'black letter rule' that a class may obtain certification under Rule 23(b)(3) when liability questions common to the class predominate over damages questions unique to class

[3] Other courts have recognized that the existence and scope of an alleged antitrust conspiracy are matters susceptible to class-wide proof, and thus tend to support a finding that common issues predominate over individual ones as to at least the first element of an antitrust conspiracy claim. *See, e.g., Cordes & Co. Financial Services, Inc. v. A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.*, 502 F.3d 91, 105 (2d Cir. 2007); *Blades v. Monsanto Co.*, 400 F.3d 562, 572 (8th Cir. 2005); *In re Blood Reagents Antitrust Litig.*, 283 F.R.D. 222, 234 (E.D. Pa. 2012); *Reed v. Advocate Health Care*, 268 F.R.D. 573, 581 (N.D. Ill. 2009); *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, 251 F.R.D. 629, 634 (D. Kan. 2008); *Foundry Resins*, 242 F.R.D. at 408.

members." (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Scrap Metal*, 527 F.3d at 535 (where common issues determine liability, fact that damages calculation may involve individualized issues does not defeat predominance). Issues common to the proposed Settlement Class predominate in this case. The presence of these common issues of liability and impact predominates over any individual issues and strongly support provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Class.

**ii. A Class Action is the Superior Method to Adjudicate These Claims.**

Rule 23(b)(3) also requires that a class action be superior to other available methods of fairly adjudicating the controversy. The superiority of class certification over other available methods is measured by consideration of certain factors, including: the class members' interests in controlling the prosecution of individual actions; the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already begun by or against class members; the desirability of concentrating the litigation of various claims in the particular forum; and the likely difficulties in managing a class action. *Dillworth v. Case Farms Processing, Inc.*, No. 5:08-cv-1694, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20446 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 8, 2010).

Courts consistently hold that class actions are a superior method of resolving antitrust claims like those alleged here. *See In re Universal Serv. Fund Tel. Billing Practices Litig.*, 219 F.R.D. 661, 678 (D. Kan. 2004) (noting that individual litigation of antitrust claims would be "grossly inefficient, costly, and time consuming"). Here, the interests of the members of the proposed Settlement Class in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims are outweighed by the efficiency of the class mechanism. *Cardizem*, 200 F.R.D. at 325-26 (finding that class action is superior because it ensures fair and efficient adjudication). Untold numbers of the members of the proposed Settlement Class purchased or leased new Vehicles containing Automotive Brake Hoses as a component part during the settlement class period; resolving these claims in the context of a class action would conserve both judicial and private resources and would hasten the class members' recovery. *See, e.g., In re Foundry Resins*, 242 F.R.D. at 411-12 ("Repeatedly litigating the same issues in individual suits would produce duplicate efforts, unnecessarily increase litigation costs, impose an unwarranted burden on this Court and other courts, and create a risk of inconsistent results").[4]

## III. Notice to the Class Members.

Rule 23(c)(2)(B) requires the Court to "direct to class members the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." With regard to class action claims that are settled, Rule 23(e) instructs courts to "direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposal." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1). "[D]ue process does not require actual notice, but rather a good faith effort to provide actual notice." *Thacker*, 259 F.R.D. at 271-72. To comport with the requirements of due process, notice must be "reasonably calculated to reach interested parties." *Fidel v. Farley*, 534 F.3d 508, 514 (6th Cir. 2008) (citing *Karkoukli's, Inc. v. Dohany*, 409 F.3d 279, 283 (6th Cir. 2005)).

Because it would be most cost-effective and efficient to disseminate notice of this settlement together with notice of other settlements, the parties have agreed to defer dissemination of notice. As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, "End-Payor Plaintiffs, at a time to be decided in their sole discretion, shall submit to the Court a motion for authorization to disseminate notice of the settlement and final judgment contemplated by this Agreement to all

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[4] Another criterion of Rule 23(b)(3) is manageability. The Supreme Court has made clear that manageability need not be considered where, as here, a class is being certified for settlement purposes. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 ("Confronted with a request for settlement-only class certification, a district court need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present intractable management problems, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(D), for the proposal is that there be no trial").

Settlement Class Members identified by End-Payor Plaintiffs (the "Notice Motion")" *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 19. The Notice Motion shall include "a proposed form of, method for, and date of dissemination of notice." *Id.* Accordingly, with the Court's permission, proposed Settlement Class Counsel will submit a proposed motion for authorization to disseminate notice at a later date.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, EPPs respectfully request that the motion for preliminary approval be granted and that the Court enter the accompanying Proposed Order:

1. Preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement;
2. Provisionally certifying the proposed Settlement Class;
3. Staying the proceedings against Hitachi Metals (as defined in the Settlement Agreement) in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and
4. Appointing Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for this settlement.

Date: February 16, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 16, 2017, I caused the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

*/s/ Hollis Salzman*
Hollis Salzman